THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

AS A VOICE TO ISRAEL.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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MOUNT SINAI.

Voices.

What magic is there in a voice! Forms may change, but voices never. Those dear familiar tones, strike when they will upon the ear, are sure to find an echo in the heart. Years may roll on; the boy become a man, and e'en the jetty locks be silvered o'er by time; the voice is still the same; and he whom we passed (as though a stranger) by, let him but breathe the tones that we were wont to hear, and recollection is awakened from her trance.

Oh! how the voice of those we love thrills to our hearts; few, I believe, but own its power. How often have I heard repeated, "I know you by your voice." What would I give to hear some voice now! If in another state of being—and such I hope will be the case—we meet, and recognise each other, what rapture will it be to hear above, the heavenly tones of each dear voice we heard and loved on earth.

Fortune.

Fortune has been considered the guardian divinity of fools; and on this score, she has been accused of blindness; but it should rather be adduced as a proof of her sagacity, when she helps those who certainly cannot help themselves.

Virtue.

There is but *one* pursuit in life which it is in the power of all to follow, and of all to attain. It is subject to no disappointments, since he that perseveres, makes every difficulty an advancement, and every contest a victory; and this is the pursuit of virtue. Sincerely to aspire after virtue, is to gain her; and zealously to labour after her wages, is to receive them. Those that seek her early, will find her before it is late; her reward also is with her, and she will come quickly. For the breast of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth; where the Deity sits enthroned with unrivalled influence, every subjugated passion, "like the wind and storm, fulfilling his word."

Gratitude.

A cool blooded and crafty politician, when he would be thoroughly revenged on his enemy, makes the injuries which have been inflicted, not on himself, but on others, the pretext of his attack. He thus engages the world as a a partisan in his quarrel, and dignifies his private hate, by giving it the air of disinterested resentment. When Augustus wished to put in force the law for suppressing libels and lampoons, he took care to do it, says Aurelius, not in his own name, but in the name of the majesty of the Roman people.

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Mr. JOHN H. STILL, Bookstore, 86 Kearny st., and corner Washington and Sansome streets.

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For the East.

In the absence of regularly constituted Agents, we respectfully beg the following gentlemen to act as Agents, or to appoint trustworthy men to act in that capacity, and to allow them the usual percentage. Subscribers may send in their subscriptions and pay all moneys to the following gentlemen.

ALBANY—Dr. Elkan Cohen.
BALTIMORE—Mr. S. N. Carvalho.
CHARLESTON—Rev. Solomon Jacobs.
CHICAGO—Mr. Aaron Meyer.
CINCINNATI.—At the office of the "Israelite and Deborah."
CUMBERLAND, OHIO—Rev. Isaac Strauss.
MOBILE—At the Bookstore of Mr. Gotzel.
NEW ORLEANS—Mr. Meyer Goldman,; or to Gershon Kursheedt.
NEW YORK—At the Office of the "Jewish Messenger."
PHILADELPHIA—Moss Brothers, Publishers.
RICHMOND, VA.—Mr. Fabian Bendan.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rev. Simon Tuska.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Bathing.

[Continued from p. 153.]

In these bath-houses numerous benches are constructed, on which bathers lie naked, and continue in a profuse sweat for the lapse of one and sometimes two hours, occasionally washing or pouring over their bodies warm or cold water. During the sweating stage, the body is well rubbed or gently whipped with leafy branches of the birch tree, to promote perspiration by opening the pores of the skin. A Russian thinks nothing of rushing from the bath room dissolved in sweat, and jumpping into the cold and chilling waters of an adjacent river: or, during the most piercing cold to which his country is liable in winter, to roll himself in the snow: and this without the slightest injury. On the contrary, he derives many advantages from these sudden changes and abrupt exposures; because he always by them hardens his constitution to all the severities of a climate whose colds and snows seem to paralyze the very face of nature. Rheumatisms are seldom known in Russia; which is certainly owing to the habit of thus taking the vapour bath. The great and sudden transition from heat to cold seemes to us very dangerous and unnatural; but I have no doubt the Russians owe their longevity, their healthy and robust constitutions, their exemption from certain mortal diseases, and their cheerful and vivacious tempers, to these baths, and their generally temperate mode of living. A learned writer has justly remarked, and not without cause, that it is much to be lamented "this practice of bathing should have fallen into such disuse among the modern nations of Europe; and that he most sincerely wishes it might again be revived in our towns and villages" When we look back and see the benefits that the old physicians derived from this remedy of nature's own invention, and the many cures formerly effected by the use of the bath, and that Rome for five hundred years together had few physicians but baths, we cannot avoid being astonished that they should ever have fallen into disuse, from the prejudice and negligence of mankind.

COLD BATH.

The cold bath is one of the most important medicinal remedies presented from the friendly bosom of nature. The cold bath ought to be of a temperature varying from the thirty third to the fifty-sixth degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer, or the usual warmth of our river water during the summer months: but the entrance of spring-branches into the river should be avoided by persons bathing, because it produces a sudden change of temperature from an agreeable warmth to a cold and chilling sensation.

Bathing in cold water during the warm season, is a preventive against diseases, particularly fevers, by lessening the heat of the body; it cleanses the skin from its impure and acrid contents, thereby removing a primary source of disease: the bath braces the solids, which were before relaxed by heat, restoring and tranquilizing the irritability of the nervous system, and greatly exhilarating and cheering the spirits with an increase of strength and bodily power. If the bath has been serviceable, you will quickly feel, after leaving the water and rubbing well with a coarse towel, the most pleasant glow or increase of heat, with a delightful serenity and cheerfulness; but if the bath has been injurious, you will feel the contrary effect to that which I have described: and you must, of course discontinue its use, and apply the tepid or warm bath in its stead. The effects produced by the cold bath when they prove injurious to the bather, are directly the contrary to those which I have before described; such as heaviness and depression of spirits; respiration or breathing becomes impeded; livid or dark appearance of the skin; nails purple; the lips change their florid appearance to a pale or purple color; and the countenance assumes a cadaverous or ghastly color, accompanied with headache. In such a case, the bather should immediately take plentifully of warm toddy, made of spirits of any kind; or, if a cramp in the stomach, which sometimes takes place from the cold bath, thirty or forty drops of laudanum for a grown person, with warm toddy, together with the application of warm salt to the stomach, will give immediate relief. As before bathing so there ought always moderate exercise to be taken after, so as to restore the equilibrium of the circulation, and produce a reaction in the vessels and muscles. The morning is the best time for bathing, or two hours before sunset, if in a river, as the water has then, from the rays of a summer sun, acquired an agreeable warmth. When the sun has disappeared, or evening begins to throw her mists over the water, it is imprudent to bathe, owing to the dampness of the atmosphere, which is apt to produce a chill, followed by fever.

The rules for bathing are, to enter the bath on an empty stomach; or, in other words, some time after eating: wet the head first, and if the bathing-place is free from impediments, dive in head foremost, so as to make the impression uniform; for you will feel the shock less by boldly entering it, than by reflecting and acting slowly and timidly, by which you might produce dangerous consequences by propelling the blood from the extremities to the head, inducing apoplexy.

The time of remaining in the bath should always be short, and must be determined by the constitution and the feelings of the persons themselves, as healthy persons may continue in the bath longer than those who are weakly and in bad health. It is improper and unsafe to remain in the cold water longer than a quarter of an hour at most, during the hottest day in summer, as the principal object in cold bathing is the influence and effect produced by the first impression made on the system; and should the cold bath be advisable in spring or autumn, which is sometimes the case, one or two minutes at most will be sufficient when the bath is necessary at these seasons, it will be advisable to use the shower bath, as hereafter described.

On the use of the cold bath *considerable judgment is required*, as many serious and lingering complaints have been produced by the injudicious use of this remedy, and many diseases brought to a fatal termination by its improper application. I shall, therefore, describe as plainly as possible the different effects produced in the different constitutions, and the diseases for which it is beneficial.

On aged and thin persons it acts more powerfully than on corpulent and fat persons; therefore a fat and young person can remain double the time in the bath to one that is old or of delicate constitution. The remark which I have before made should be attended to by stout or corpulent habits: particularly those of short necks should always wet the head and enter the bath courageously, so as to prevent the determination of blood to the head: persons of sanguine temperament should be very particular as to these instructions.

Persons whose lungs are affected, or those laboring under breast complaints, should by all means avoid cold bathing; because by using it they always advance the disease and cut short the thread of life. In oppressions of the breast, or difficulty of breathing, short or dry coughs, &c., the bathing in cold water is highly detrimental and improper; obstructions of discharges to which the human constitution is liable; also persons of a scorbutic habit, or those afflicted with old sores or ulcers, or vitiated state of the system, gout or rheumatism; in hemorrhages or discharges of blood from the lungs, in all kinds of inflammation internal and external, the cold bath is dangerous, and frequently confirms disease which ultimately results in dissotution or death. Its benefits are always found in a debilitated state of the system, when unconnected with the diseases I have mentioned; particularly those whose systems have been relaxed by sedentary habits, requiring tonic or strengthening remedies.

(To be Continued.)

Extraordinary Power of Resisting Temperature.

The power of superior animals, and especially of man to resist high degrees of temperature, is very extraordinary, and was at first discovered by accident in the following manner:—

It is well known that the natural temperature in this country is not far from 96° Fahr. But Dr. Fordyce, formly physician to St. Thomas' Hospital, London, went into a room heated to 120°, where he remained twenty minutes, and afterwards, into a room heated to 130° and remained fifteen minutes while the thermometer in his *hand* rose only to 100°. Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander and Sir Charles Blagden, remained several minutes in a room heated to between 196° and 211°, the temperature at which water boils; and the latter of the above gentlemen remained eight minutes in a room heated to 260°. We have accounts of a young female at Rochefoucault, who was in the habit of staying ten and twelve minutes at a time in an oven heated to 276°, and Tillet and Duhamel inform us that they bore a heat of 299° for nearly five minutes.

Chantry, the sculptor, often entered his furnace, when heated for drying his mould, to 320°, and his workmen did the same with impunity when the thermometer was up to 340°.

A dog of moderate size was subjected to a heat of 220°.—30 minutes the heat was 236°. On being taken out, the bottom of the basket was found wet with saliva. By the same heat, beef steaks were cooked in thirty minutes, and in twenty, eggs were roasted hard.

Most of my readers have, probably, heard of Mons. Charbert, the "fire king," and who, as is stated by Dr. Dunglingson, entered an oven when the heat was raised above 400°.

And we find the living body possessed also, of the same power to generate caloric. We have seen that its natural temperature is about 96°; but in the account of Capt. Parry's voyage to the arctic seas, we are told that his crew were frequently exposed to a temperature 50° below zero, and 150 below that of their own bodies, without being frozen!

In the year 1760, at Rochefoucault, Mons. du Hamel and Tillet, having occasion to use a large puplic oven on the same day on which bread had been baked in it, wished to ascertain with precision its degree of temperature. Being at a loss how to proceed, a girl, one of the attendants on the oven, offered to enter, and mark with a pencil the height at which the thermometer stood within the oven. The girl smiled at Mr. Tillet's surprise at this strange proposition, and entering the oven, marked the thermometer as standing at 260 of Fahrenheit's scale.

The female salamander assuring Mr. Tillet, who pressed her to return, that she felt no inconvenience from her situation, she remained ten minutes longer, the thermometer then standing at 288 degrees, or 76 degrees above boiling water; when she came out, her complexion was considerably heightened, but her respiration by no means quick or laborious. This was afterwards made the subject of accurate and decisive experements by Sir Charles Blagden, Dr. Fordyce, and others. Dr. Blagden entered a room, heated by flues in the floor, when the thermometer indicated a heat above that of boiling water. The first impression of this heated air upon his body was exceedingly disagreeable, but in a few minutes all uneasiness was removed by the breaking out of a sweat. At the end of ten minutes he left the room much fatigued, but not otherwise disordered. The thermometer had risen to 220 degrees. In other experiments it was found that a heat even of 260 degrees could be born with tolerable ease. At these high temperatures, every piece of metal about the bodies of the experimenters became intolerably hot; small quantities of water placed in metallic vessels immediatly boiled: eggs placed upon a frame were roasted hard in twenty minutes, and a beef stake was overdone in thirty-three minutes. Notwithstanding the extraordinary degree of heat to which the experimenters were exposed, the temperature of their bodies was not raised. Animals are also capable of living in temperature of extraordinary elevation, even in the dense medium of water. In the thermal springs of Bohemia, in Brazil, small fishes were seen swiming in a rivulet that rises the thermometer 88 degrees, and fishes have been found existing in a hot spring at the Manillas, at 158 degrees. The power of resisting temperature belongs almost in an equal degree, to the vegetable world.

Foreign Items.

DRESDEN.—Paul Wolf, M. D., knight and court counsellor, (*Hofrath*,) died January 11th, in the 62d year of his age. This gentleman received his education at Jacobson's normal school at Seesen, continued his studies at the university of Prague, and received his diploma at Jena, in 1817. Turning his attention to homeopathy, he became the author of the well known eighteen theses, which set his name side by side with Hahneman, and soon acquired for him a high reputation as a practical physician. He was frequently consulted by foreign princes in medical affairs, which brought him wealth, titles and honor. When, in the year 1833, the Saxonian government offered the Jews the enjoyment of all civil rights, provided they would change their Sabbathday to unday, it was Dr. Wolf, who, on request of the Jewish representatives, wrote that memorable pamphlet in which the proposed conditions of the government were decidedly refused, and its injustice and impiety severely rebuked. When again, in the year 1844, the question in regard to the sanitary effect of circumcision was iterated in Saxony, he declared his opinion from a religious and sanitary point of view, for the maintenance of this rite.—*Israelite.*

VIENNA.—At the anniversary of the *Chebra*, the net donations of the evening amounted to $6,000. The old custom of giving clothes to poor children on the first day of Chanuka, was also, this year, not forgotten, and many poor creatures were well furnished for the approaching winter.

Julius Sulzer, the distinguished son of the renowned composer and Hazan of the Temple, was appointed Professor of vocal music at the imperial academy of music.

Among the literary curiosities now leaving the press, in this city, must be mentioned the prayer book of the Caraites, printed for them at their expense.—*Israelite.*

AUSTRIA.—The consolidation of the different legacies to one fund, for the purpose of establishing a Rabbinical college in Prague, approaches now its realization. The sundry funds amount to nearly one million and a half of Austrian guilders, the interest of which is squandered to the teachers of the Beth Hamidrash, who have not one pupil to instruct, and to Shiur and Thillim readers. It depends now merely on the opinion of the government, whether or not this plan should be carried into effect. An unusual number of Jewish students are at present in that city, attending the different seats of learning.

The new Rabbi of Trieste proposed several reforms, which proved acceptable to the officers of the congregation, but obnoxious to a large portion of the members. The reforms are of no vital importance, still they create there quite a sensation. The Rabbi laid his reform scheme before the faculty of Padua, Italy, and promises to abide by the decision.—*London Jewish Chronicle.*

MOLDAVIA.—Besides 40,000 Jews in Jassy, there are between 30,000 and 40,000 in the smallest towns. The description of one pro-

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feb20

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vincial town of Moldavia is that of all the rest, the one differing from the other only in its dimensions, the style of building, the habits of the people; the relative position of foreigners and natives being alike in all. Each town is bisected by a large street running through its entire length, which is inhabited almost exclusively by Jews, whose shops being arranged and fitted out merely for trade, without any regard to show or comfort, make a shabby appearance.

This arrangement is the natural consequence of the position which the Jews, by their superior ability and aptness for trade, occupy as the monopolisers of the entire trade and business of the country.—*Jewish Records.*

Harvest Hymn.

Garners fill'd with golden grain,
Pastures rich with various food;
Wake our song of praise again,
To the "Giver of all good,"
He who makes the earth his care,
He who hears and answers prayer.

God of love! thy bounteous hand
Spreadeth plenty all around;
Mercy triumphs through our land,
And its blessed fruits abound:
Man and beast thy goodness share,
Thou hast heard and answered prayer.

Mercy triumphs! though our crimes
Justly might thy anger move;
On the cloud the bright bow shines,
Sign of peace and pardoning love.
Though provok'd thou dost forbear.
Thou dost hear and answer prayer.

God of grace! to thee we bow
With our offering of praise,
Graciously accept it now!
And through happy future days
Hope assures us Thou wilt spare,
And wilt hear and answer prayer.

F. BOAR.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 5627, (1857)

Our Collectors.

We have appointed Mr. Joseph Labatt our Collector for this city.

Mr. Jacob Berel continues the collector for the school fund.

Sheboo-oth.

On Friday and Saturday next, the 29th and 30th, we celebrate the feast of Sheboo-oth, or of "Weeks." It is so called because we are commanded to count from the second day of Pesah (Passover) seven weeks, which makes forty-nine days, and to observe the fiftieth as the Sheboo-oth :

"And ye shall count unto you from the morrow after the Sabbath, from that day, that ye brought the sheaf of the wave offering, seven Sabbaths shall be complete. Even to the morrow of the seventh Sabbath, and ye shall proclaim on the self-same day, that it may be a holy convocation unto you, ye shall do no servile work therein, it shall be a statute for ever in all your dwellings throughout your generation."—Lev. 23. 15. 22.

Hence the Greek name Pentecost, which means the fiftieth.

It is one of the three festivals on which the male portion of the nation had to repair to the centre of our nationality, (to the common sanctuary of Jerusalem,) and there "present themselves before the Lord." "Three times in the year shall all thy males appear before the Lord thy God, in the place which he shall choose; on the Feast of Unleavened Bread, on the Feast of Weeks, and on the Feast of Tabernacles; and they shall not appear before the Lord empty, every one shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God which he hath given thee."—Deut. 16 : 16, 17.

When Israel was yet in possession of Canaan, this feast was celebrated by bringing the first fruit into the Temple : it is therefore called the *Yom Habbicoorim*—"Day of the first fruits." But after the destruction of the Temple, when neither sacrifices nor offerings could be brought, nor pilgrimages undertaken, the feast still continues to be of high importance, from the event which, according to tradition and the Bible, (Exodus 19,) took place (3350 years ago) at this season, that the glory of the Lord, under circumstances of love, terror and magnificence, manifested itself on Mount Sinai; when the solemn Covenant was made, and Israel's object of deliverance from Egypt received its completion.

And Moses went up unto God, and the LORD called unto him out of the mountain, saying, Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Israel;

Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and *how* I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself,

Now therefore, if ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me above all people for all the earth is mine;

And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These *are* the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel.

And Moses came and called for the elders of the people, and laid before their faces all these words which the LORD commanded him.

And all the people, answered together, and said, All that the LORD hath spoken we will do.

And it came to pass on the third day in the morning, that there were thunders and lightnings, and a thick cloud upon the mount, and the voice of the trumpet exceeding loud; so that all the people that *was* in the camp trembled.

And Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet with God; and they stood at the nether part of the mount.

And mount Sinai was altogether on a smoke, because the LORD descended upon it in fire; and the smoke thereof ascended as the smoke of a furnace, and the whole mount quaked greatly.—Exodus 23.

It was on that memorable day that the ten sentences (words) or commandments were heard from the thundering mount; and, to this day, we keep the remembrance of that event alive among us by the observance of the Sheboo-oth.

In the thousands of the congregations of Jacob the day is devoted to a holy convocation, and to religious festivity.

To call the scene and the fact before the mental eye of the future generations, the ancient fathers of the church introduced certain poetic compositions commemorative of the importance of the day, into the liturgy. They also ordained the lessons from Exodus 23, and Deut. 14, to be read. But, since both the liturgy and the lessons have hitherto been read in Hebrew only, and that language being understood by but very few, the whole services, with the reading, proved a failure.

And Israel has to lament the awful fulfilment of the prophetic denunciation against those "who approach but with their mouth, and honor with their lips," which is: "The wisdom of their wise men is lost; and the discernment of their intelligent men has to hide itself.—Isaiah 29 : 13.

The wisdom of their wise men is lost; for the Rabbies expressly teach *Thephillah balo cavanah tagooph balo nashamah* "Worship without devotion (inward thought) is like a body without a soul." And Mendelsshon, seventy five years ago expressed himself in his Jerusalem, (Leeser's Translation, p. 13) in the following terms: "The State can content itself with actions which do not spring from conviction, if nothing else can be obtained; with work without spirit; with agreement in deeds without agreement in thonghts. Not so with Religion: she knows no action without sentiment and conviction; no work without spirit; no agreement in deed without agreement in thought. Religious actions without religious idears, are *an unmeaning* puppet-show; *and constitute no Divine worship;*" but the wisdom of our wise men is lost; and the intelligence of the intelligent has to hide irself. Thus there is no spiritual communion of souls; no edification; no instruction; instead of worship we have the form of such; and the synagogue is deserted generally by the best and worst of her children.

According to the regulation of the ancient Rabbies, the Sheboo-oth (as are the other holy days, except the day of atonement,) is observed two days. But in Jerusalem, as in several congregations in Europe and in this country, the Scriptural one-day only is considered holy.

It is the custom to ornament the dwelling houses and the Synagogue with flowers, garlands, and trees.

The day, if properly observed, is highly calculated to call forth in us feelings of reverence, of gratitude and piety.

It is the day of the spiritual birth of Israel; it is the day when Israel was chosen to be a kingdom of priests and a holy nation, i. e. to be exalted to dignity and honor as forerunners of civilization, and propagators of a true system of divinity; and to be separated and conservated to the service of the One and Only God. It is the day when Israel promised a faithful allegiance to his God and Redeemer. It is a day that has been fraught with incalculable blessing to Israel and to the Gentile. May it again exercise its sanctifying power over Israel, as in the days of old. May again the voice which still re-echoes from Sinai strike to the heart of Israel, that they, in reverential awe, will vow "all that the Lord has said we will practice and obey."

We have partially described the natural scenery of Mount Sinai; we have now briefly sketched the religious importance of the day; it remains now to speak of the remarkable phenomena attendant at the propagation of the Decalogue, as also the true definition of the word Revelation, which, please God, we hope to be able to give at an early day.

The man who refers himself wholly to God is enabled thereby to do many good deeds; and rendering faithfully all honour to him, it is incredible what wonders God works by that man's means.

SACRED TOPOGRAPHY.

Mount Sinai.

"About 10 o'clock we left our gloomy cells, not by the window through which our ascent had been achieved, but by a low arched passage, almost perfectly dark, and barely wide enough to allow of our egress with particular inconvenience. It is secured with iron doors, scarcely four feet in height. After feeling our way with our heads bowed low towards the earth, to avoid a contact with the top of the passage, the distance of, perhaps, fifty yards, we found ourselves in the garden of the convent. Compared with all I had seen during this journey, it was a paradise indeed. The industry of man has here achieved a complete victory over the sterility of nature. Tall cypresses, olives, pomegranates, apricots, almond, pear, fig, apple and other fruit trees, many of them now in full bloom, presented a scene of luxuriant beauty peculiarly grateful to the eye after its long and painful familiarity with bare rocks, and arid, gloomy wastes of sand.

Visiters have free use of this entrance during the day, and by it ladies are admitted into the convent. From the garden we passed through an open gate, kept by a porter, to the narrow, rocky slope that lies between the convent and the mountain. We then proceeded southward for a quarter of an hour, when we arrived at the bottom of a narrow, steep ravine which leads up towards the top of Sinai. The ascent is difficult and extremely laborious. Rough masses of granite have been arranged into a kind of stairs a great part of the way; but many of them are now displaced, and no skill seems to have been used in choosing the most eligible route, or in obviating the natural difficulties of the ascent. The ravine is choked up by rolling stones and many huge masses of rock, which have been arrested in their descent from the higher regions of the mountain. Frequent detours are necessary to pass around projecting points in the rock, and at the end of more than an hour we found ourselves but half way up the toilsome steep.

Several objects of interest occur on the way to invite momentary repose and lighten the toils of the ascent. Beautiful fountains burst out of the rock, and form a sparkling torrent, which runs along the bottom of the ravine, sinking sometimes under the shelving rocks and immense accumulations, and again reappearing. We shivered with cold before reaching the summit of the mountain. We were first stopped by our guide, a monk from the convent, to examine a fountain which springs up in a deep grot formed by an overhanging mass of granite. He assigned to it a miraculous origin in connection with a holy shoemaker, concerning whom he related a silly story. A little farther on is a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, built of rough, unhewn stones, and destitute of all elegance or ornament. It stands upon a spot where the Holy Mother is said to have appeared to the monks when, in a fit of despondency, they were preparing to desert the sacred precincts about Mount Sinai. She encouraged them to remain, promising exemption from the plague and from vermin in all future time—a pledge which they affirm she has fully redeemed. The situation was well suited for retirement; quiet and isolated, but not dreary, and fitted for a calm and contemplative spirit. Paul was particularly struck with it; and, in a moment of enthusiasm, said he would like to end his days there; and, with his characteristic prudence, asked if he could get his meals from the convent. The monk (who served as guide) did not approve the enthusiasm, says the author of "Incidents of Travel," of his interpreter, and answered that there were no hermits now; that all men thought too much of eating and drinking, and indulging in luxuries.

Another laborious effort along the steep path, which was here overhung by tall cliffs, brought us to a small gateway, to which the projecting points of rock at this place narrowed the ravine. Here, as we are told, a porter was formeely stationed, to whom a permission from the controlling authority of the establishment was delivered by those who wished to ascend to the top of Sinai. This precaution was probably suggested by the danger of the times, and is now neglected when no longer necessary. In a few minutes more we reached another gate, similar to the first, and built for a similar purpose, where a second permission was required: an excess of caution which shows the fears of the monks no less than the actual perils of the times.

Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the view enjoyed by the spectator on this part of the route, especially when he turns and looks down upon the yawning gulf he has left behind him. Before him opens an unexpected scene of loveliness. There is a deep valley, bounded on the right and left by tall, bare cliffs. A magnificent and graceful cypress, planted by the monks about a century ago, and the only tree on the mountain, rises near its centre, invites the weary pilgrim to repose in its shade, and a well of excellent water offers him its welcome refreshment. Favored by the congenial moisture of this elevated region, small plots of grass flourish with a luxuriance unknown in the valleys below. Our guide here kindled a fire, and urged us to partake of a cup of coffee. He consented, however, to carry his apparatus and provisions to the summit of the mountain, whither we were anxious to proceed without father delay.

At a little distance beyond this delicious resting-place is a small chapel, rudely constructed, like all the edifices on the Holy Mount, and dedicated to the prophet Elias. Here, according to the tradition, that wonderful man had the memorable interview with the Almighty, after his flight from the persecuting rage of Jezebel. Near it is a fountain called the fountain of Elias, which the prophet is said to have dug with his own hands, before he was ordered to return to Jerusalem. It is certain that Mount Horeb afforded a refuge to the prophet, but that this is the precise spot where he heard the still small voice which followed the thunder and the earthquake, can hardly be known with certainty. Our credulous guide, who takes the most marvellous account for the true, showed us the cavern where the prophet slept, and even the tomb where he was buried. A coarse, heavy portrait which hangs in this chapel passes for that of Elijah.

The top of the mountain still rose high above us, and the undiminished toil of the ascent was compensated by the increasing sublimity of the view. The atmosphere was now chilly, and the rocks, down which the water of a small rivulet trickled, were covered with ice. In two hours and a quarter from the commencement of the ascent, not including stops, we had reached the summit of Sinai.

Two small buildings nearly covered the level in which the mountain terminates, the one a Christian chapel, the other a mosque. The first edifice covers, according to the teaching of the monks, the spot where the Almighty dictated the law to Moses. Just by, we were shown a grotto where the prophet was sheltered while the glory of God passed by, and from which he was indulged with such a view of the Divine presence as is allowed to a mortal. Our guide crept under the shelving rock, and put himself in the attitude of Moses, whom he represented as peeping through a small hole. In the same place and posture he was when he wrote the law as it was dictated to him by the Almighty. It was painful to listen to tales of credulity and fiction uttered in such a place.

(To be Continued.)

The spirit of a good man does not strive to undertake much, or to make a great noise and show, but in all plainness and sincerity he labors to do well what he undertakes, and that purely for the love of God.

God's First Temples.

The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned.
To hew the shaft, and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them, ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems,—in the darkling wood,
Amidst the cool and silence, he knelt down
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication. For his simple heart
Might not resist the sacred influences,
That, from the stilly twilight of the place,
And from the gray old trunks, that, high in heaven,
Mingled their mossy boughs, and from the sound
Of the invisible breath, that swayed at once
All their green tops, stole over him, and bowed
His spirit with the thought of boundless Power
And inaccessible Majesty. Ah! why
Should we, in the world's riper years, neglect
God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore
Only among the crowd, and under roofs
That our frail hands have raised? Let me, at least,
Here, in the shadow of this aged wood,
Offer one hymn; thrice happay, if it find
Acceptance in his ear.

Father, thy hand
Hath reared these venerable columns; thou
Didst weave these naked roofs, they stood,
As now they stand, massy, and tall, and dark,
Fit shrine for humble worshipper to hold
Communion with his Maker. Here are seen
No traces of man's pomp or pride; no silks
Rustle, no jewels shine, nor envious eyes
Encounter; no fantastic carvings show
The boast of our vain race to change the form
Of thy fair works. But thou art here; thou fill'st
The solitude. Thou art in the soft winds
That run along the summits of these trees
In music; thou art in the cooler breath,
That, from the inmost dakness of the place,
Comes, scarcely felt; the barky trunks, the ground,
The hard, broken ground, are all instinct with thee.

Here is continual worship; nature, here,
In the tranquillity that thou dost love,
Enjoys thy presence. Noiseless, around,
From perch to perch, the solitary bird
Passes; and yon clear spring, that, midst its herbs,
Wells softly forth, and visits the strong roots
Of half the mighty forest, tells no tale
Of all the good it does. Thou hast not left
Thyself without a witness, in these shades,
Of thy perfections. Grandeur, strength and grace,
Are here to speak of thee. This mighty rock
By whose immovable stem I stand, and seem
Almost annihilated—not a prince,
In all the proud old world beyound the deep
E'er wore his crown as loftly as he.

My heart is awed within me, when I think
Of the great miracle that still goes on,
In silence, round me—the perpetual work
Of thy creation, finished, yet renewed
Forever. Written on thy works, I read
The lesson of thy own eternity.
Lo! all grow old and die; but see, again,
How, on the faltering footsteps of decay,
Youth presses—ever gay and beautiful youth
In all its beautiful forms. These lofty trees
Wave not less proudly that their ancestors
Mould beneath them. Oh! there is not lost
One of earth's charms; upon her bosom yet,
After the flight of untold centuries,
The freshness of her far beginning lies,
And yet shall lie. Life mocks the idle hate
Of his arch enemy Death; yea, seats himself
Upon the sepulchre, and blooms and smiles,
And of the triumphs of his gastly foe
Makes his own nourishment. For he came forth
From thine own bosom, and shall have no end.

There have been holy men, who hid themselves
Deep in the rocky wilderness, and gave
Their lives to thought and prayer, till they outlived
The generation born with them, nor seemed
Less aged than the hoary cliffs and rocks
Around them; and there have been holy men,
Who deemed it were not well to pass life thus.
But let me often to these solitudes
Retire, and, in thy presence reassure
My feeble virtue. Here, its enemies,
The passions, at thy plainer footsteps, shrink,
And tremble, and are still.

O God! when thou
Dost scare the world with tempests, set on fire
The heavens with falling thunderbolts, or fill,
With all the waters of the firmament,
The swift, dark whirlwind, that uproots the woods,
And drowns the villages; when, at thy call,
Uprises the great deep, and tbrows himself
Upon the continent, and overwhelms
Its cities;—who forgets not, at the sight
Of these tremendous tokens of the power
His pride, and lays his strifes and follies by?
Oh! from these sterner aspects of thy face
Spare me and mine; nor let us need the wrath
Of the mad, unchained elements, to teach
Who rules them. Be it ours to meditate,
In these calm shades, thy milder majesty,
And to the beautiful order of thy works
Learn to conform the order of our lives.

Influence of Music.

"But the Spirit of the LORD departed from Saul, and an evil spirit from the LORD troubled him.

"And Saul said unto his servants, Provide me now a man that can play well, and bring *him* to me.

"Wherefore Saul sent messengers unto Jesse, and said, Send me David thy son, which *is* with the sheep.

"And Jesse took an ass *laden* with bread, and a bottle of wine, and a kid, and sent *them* by David his son unto Saul.

"And it came to pass, when the *evil* spirit from God was upon Saul, that David took an harp, and played with his hand: so Saul was refreshed, and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him."

1. Samuel, xvi., 14, 17, 19, 20, 23.

Saul, in consequence of disobedience, forfeited his kingdom: he was told that a better man was to be seated on the throne of Israel. This denunciation with the burden of the realm sunk deep into the soul of the king. Who is to be my rival? When is he to be invested with my kingdom? How is he to get possession of it? Are the horrors of civil war to shake my dominion? What is to be the fate of my numerous family? These and similar thoughts brooded over the mind of the first king of Israel, after his disobedience to the command of the Prophet.

The mind of this prince, not in his best fortunes strong, gradually gave way beneath the terror of these thoughts,—the certainty of his doom and the uncertain shapes in which it appeared. He sunk into a deep *melancholy*, which being regarded as a Divine judgment, it is said that "an evil spirit troubled him; and surely no man living needs a heavier chastisement from Almighty God, than the leaving him to himself—the letting his own passions loose upon him. The consequence to the mind would, I apprehend, in that case, be much the same as it would be to the body, if the restraining pressure of the air were removed, and all the muscles, vessels and humors left to the full freedom of their own powers and tendencies.

After many other remedies had, no doubt, been tried, it was suggested that something might yet be hoped from music, the power of which over the diseases of the mind was well understood in times of old. The king caught eagerly at this idea, and directed that the services of some accomplished minstrel should be secured. It would seem, that although music was much cultivated, the *profession* of the musician did not exist; for if it did, some one of professional fame would no doubt have been named. This was not done; but some one present remembered that he had not long since seen "a son of Jesse the Bethlehemite," whom he then mentioned by that designation, not only as one "skilful in playing," but also as a youth of great abilities and acknowledged valor; nor was his handsome person forgotten, nor the still more important fact, that "the Lord was with him,"—a phrase denoting a religious man, whom the Lord seemed to have favorably distinguished in his providence and grace.

This was the cause which led Saul to summon David to his presence. The distance was not great—about ten miles; and the youth reached Gibeah the same day that he left his home. He delayed not to present himself before the king, who little thought, as he looked upon the comely youth who stood before him, that he beheld in him the unknown rival who haunted his repose, and the destined heir of his sceptre. It was the faculty of David to win, with udconscious ease, the hearts of all who were brought within the sphere of his influence. Even the austere and troubled Saul was no exception. "He loved him greatly," and speedily sent back to Jesse the message,—"Let David, I pray thee, stand before me, for he hath found favor in my sight." So David remained at court; and when one of Saul's fits came upon him, he took his harp and played before him, and gradually the king's spirit yielded to the sweet sounds which the master hand drew from the wires, and "he was refreshed, and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him."

This remarkable instance of the power of music over the mind, especially in soothing its perturbations and allaying its disorders, is in conformity with the experience of physicians, and with various intimations which may be found in ancient authors. More or less so are those other Scriptural instances, which evince the power of music over the moods of even the sanest minds, as in the case of Elisha, who called for the aid of a minstrel to bring his mind into the frame best suited to receive the impulses of the prophetic spirit.—II. Kings 3, 15. One would almost think, that there was some power in ancient music, which has since been lost, or that there existed, amid the simple manners of ancient times, a susceptibility to the influence of sweet and solemn sounds, which has been lost in the multitudinous business and varied pursuits of modern existence. But, in truth, the wonderful effects so often described, resulted from the concurrence of masterly skill in the minstrel, with a peculiar sensibility to the influence of sweet sounds in the patient. And that, where this concurrence is found, it will still produce the same effect as of old, one or two "modern instances" may be cited to show.

In the *Memoires* of the French Royal Academy of Sciences, for 1707, are recorded many accounts of diseases, which, having obstinately resisted the remedies prescribed by the most able of the faculty, at length yielded to the powerful impression of harmony. One of these is the case of a person who was seized with fever, which soon threw him into a very violent delirium, almost without any interval, accompanied by bitter cries, by tears, by terrors, and by an almost constant wakefulness. On the third day, a hint that fell from himself suggested the idea of trying the effect of music. Gradually, as the strain proceeded, his troubled visage relaxed into a most serene expression, his restless eyes became tranquil, his convulsions ceased, and the fever absolutely left him. It is true, that when the music was distontinued his symptoms returned; but, by frequent repetitions of the experiment, during which the delirium always ceased, the power of the disease was broken, and the habits of a sound mind re-established. Six days sufficed to accomplish the cure.

It is stated by Thaunus, that after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the sleep of Charles IX. was wont to be disturbed by nightly horrors, and he could only be composed to rest by a symphony of singing boys.

At the first grand performance in commemoration of Handel at Westminster Abbey, Mr. Burton, a noted chorus singer, was immediately, upon the commencement of the overture of Esther, so violently agitated, that after lying in a fainting fit for some time, he expired. At intervals he was able to speak; and but a few minutes before he drew his last breath, he declared that it was the wonderful effect of the music which had operated so powerfully upon him. Dr. Halifax, then Bishop of Gloucester, was so greatly affected during one of the performances of the Messiah, at this commemoration, that he greatly wished to quit the place, fearing that he should be entirely overcome.

More remarkable, as well as more truly parallel, is the case of Philip V. of Spain and the musician Farinelli, in the last century. The king was seized with a total dejection of spirits, which made him refuse to be shaved, and incapable of appearing in council or of attending to any affairs. The queen, after all other methods had been essayed, thought of trying what might be effected by the influence of music, to which the king was known to be highly susceptible. We have no doubt that the experiment was suggested to her by this case of Saul and David. The celebrated musician Farinelli was invited to Spain; and, on his arrival, it was contrived that there should be a concert in a room adjoining the king's apartment, in which the artist should perform one of his most captivating songs. The king appeared surprised at first, then greatly moved; and, at the end of the second air, he summoned the musician to his apartment, and, loading him with compliments and caresses, asked him how he could reward such talents, assuring him that he could refuse him nothing. Farinelli, previously tutored, answered that he desired nothing but that his majesty would permit his attendants to shave and dress him, and that he would endeavor to make his appearance in the council as usual. The king yielded, and from this time his disease gave way, and the musician had all the honor of the cure. By singing to his majesty every evening, his favor increased to such a degree, that he came to be regarded as first minister, in which capacity he conducted himself with such propriety and discretion, that the proud Spanish nobles about the court, instead of envying his prosperity, honored him with their esteem and confidence. This favor he did not forfeit under Philip's successor (Ferdinand VI.), who made him a knight of Calatrava, and employed him in political affairs.

Nevada Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Owing to the absence from home of several of our members, the annual meeting of the Nevada Hebrew Society, which ought to have been held on or about the 4th day of Pesah, did not come off until the 10th of May, when the following gentlemen were duly elected officers of the society for the ensuing term:

Mr. R. RICE, President.
Mr. L. STIEFEL, Vice President.
Mr. D. LACHMAN, Treasurer.
Mr. M. W. PEYSER, Sec'ry (re-elected.)

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. H. Baruh, B. Lachman and L. Samuel, of Nevada: J. Berwald and N. Fish, of Grass Valley.

It was then, on motion, unanimously—

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Jacob Kohlman, who now retires from the chair, for the gentlemanly and able manner in which he conducted the business of the Society; and also to the retiring Board of Officers for their valuable services to the Society, and that the Secretary be directed to communicate these proceedings to the "Gleaner," for publication.

M. W. PEYSER,
Sec'ry Nevada Hebrew Society.

Nevada, May 19, 1857.

He who endevors to mend the manners of the age in which he lives, will depend upon the malice of the *many* for his fame, and the charity of the *few* for his bread.

GRAY & MASSEY,
Undertakers,
No. 155 Sacramento St.,
(Corner of Webb street,) SAN FRANCISCO.
COFFINS, HEARSES, COACHES, ITALIAN MARBLE GRAVE STONES, and all necessary FUNERAL Requisites, at short notice.
NATHANIEL GRAY, ATKINS MASSEY. } mh27-3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN MARBLE

Grave Stones.

MARBLE MONUMENTS,
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot,
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
Corner of Battery and Commercial Streets and
No. 57 Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
ap24

DR. B. ROGERS,
CHIROPODIST,
FROM PARIS.

Has the honor to inform the Public that he extracts, by a novel procedure, Corns, Bunions, Nails that have entered the flesh, etc., without any cutting, and without pain. The operation is done in a few minutes, and there is no fear of their reappearance.

By his novel procedure, Dr. Rogers has succeeded in curing a great number of persons who have suffered, for many years, from inflammation of the feet, which had occasioned them insufferable pain, and who immediately after the operation, have been able to walk with the greatest facility, and even in tight shoes.

Dr. Rogers can be Consulted Daily at his Residence,
No. 148 MOntgomery Street, 2d Floor,
Between Clay and Merchant streets.
He visits persons at their domicile, if required.

Dr. Rogers' Charges are
For attending on a person's feet, for one month..$ 5 00
For Three Months,.....10 00
may1tf

G. & W. SNOOK,

MANUFACTURERS of Copper and Tin and Sheet Iron Wares. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantels, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tinware and Cooking Utensils of all kinds. No. 141 Washington steet, below Montgomery.

They are now prepared to attend to the wants of all their customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the Best of Workmen and use the best material, they are always willing to warrant their work.

Jobbing of all kinds attended to with promptitude.

☞ Force and Lift Pumps put up and old ones repaired, &c. &c. m6 3m

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AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

J. FIGEL, *San Francisco.* S. FIGEL, *New York.*

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

FIGEL & BROTHER, EUREKA CLOTHING Emporium, 191 Clay street, three doors from Kearny, Importers and Dealers in Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail.

Also, Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

A splendid assortment of Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, all styles, constantly on hand. ap3

FREDERICK R. AMOS,
Dealer in
FRESH CALIFORNIA
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
48 & 49 Washington Market,

Families and others are requested to give him a call, as he is confident that quality and prices will suit. mh27tf

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Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - **$150,000.**

Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London. Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorff.

Directors in London.

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FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq.....Dep. Chairman.
John Adis, Esq. — F. B. Carr, Esq
E. Huggins, Esq. — C. S. Buttler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq. — John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq. — J. G. Hammach, Esq
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Manager.....GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.

Trustees in New York.

J. L. Aspinwall, Esq. Geo. Curtis, Esq. W. Sherman, Esq.

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Wm L. Ling, Esq. — Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq. — William H. Macy, Esq.
Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.

Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,
BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF CLAY,
DRAW AT SIGHT, IN SUMS TO SUIT,
—ON—

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.....New York
J. W. Clark & Co.....Boston
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Johnston, Brother & Co.....Baltimore
A. J. Wheeler, Esq.....Cincinnati, Ohio
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Haskell & Co., Exchange Bank.....St. Louis, Mo
E. E. Jones, Esq., Cashier.....Pittsburgh, Pa
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Exchange on London,
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Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange, at current rates, and transact a general Banking Business.

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KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.
All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT," of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

NEW YORK, August, 1855.

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
CORNER BATTERY AND CLAY STREETS,

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND LANDING, a large stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, consisting in part—

200 bales brown Drills and Sheetings;
250 bales Cotton Ducks, from No. 000 to No. 10;
100 bales twilled and plain wide Duck;
50 bales blue, white, gray and scarlet Blankets;
20 bales mix'd, white, scarlet and opera Flannels;
10 cases plain and figured DeLaines;
20 cases Merrimac, Pacific and Sprague Prints;
5 cases French Merinos and Coburgs;
5 cases plain and figured Alpaccas and Persians;
5 cases (all wool) Plaids and Dress Goods;
10 cases Satinets and Cassimeres
5 cases Mantillas, Cloaks and Nisettes;
1000 plain, figured and plaid Shawls;
1000 dozen wove and knit Wool Socks;
500 dozen mixed Flannel Overshirts;
500 dozen Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
250 dozen Cassimere, Satinet and Jean Pants;
250 dozen Overalls and Jumpers;
250 dozen hickory and check Shirts;
100 bales Batts and Wadding;

And a large and well selected stock of Fancy and Dress Goods, which they offer low, at their new stand, corner Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco. ap3

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit, in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
mar6.3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

HERMAN PEISER,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
Also, Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes,
No. 88 Kearny Street.
Between Battery and Front sts., San Francisco.
mh27tf

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1803. CAPITAL, $8,000,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.

Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.

Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole term of life.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap3 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON,
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, $10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty.
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
ap3

THE TEA STORE,
No. 138 Clay Street, late 133 California Street,

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE choicest varieties of Green and Black Teas.

Good Teas retailing at 25 cents per pound, and finer qualities proportionably cheap.

A liberal discount made to the Trade.
ap3—3m W. P. WILDER.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
105 and 107 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Opposite Smiley Brothers & Co.

LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY
FANCY GOODS, GLOVES,
CRAVATS,
COLLARS,
SHIRTS, Etc., Etc.,

RECEIVED PER EVERY STEAMER.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.

Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets; Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons; Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts; "Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck; White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill; Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel; Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills; Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted; "Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths; Fine Brown Shirtings: Gray Twilled Flannel.

☞ Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

ALBERT KÜNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.

NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3

STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

HEALTH AND LUXURY.
INVALUABLE TONIC.
Gregory's Vegetable Brandy Bitters.

A VAST AMOUNT of nauseating and noxious compounds having been thrust into the market under the name of "Bitters," it becomes the duty of the proprietors and agents for the sale of the celebrated

Gregory's Vegetable Brandy Bitters,

to expose the fact, and absolve themselves from giving tacit assent to any merit claimed to be possessed by those injurious compounds. The special qualities of GREGORY'S BITTERS are to renovate and invigorate the body, promoting activity in the digestive organs, and consequently eradicating Dyspepsia and other similar complaints incident to sedentary life. To all travelers, either by sea or land, to miners and others whose occupation calls for severe muscular action these Bitters will be found of invaluable service. The high standing of DR. GREGORY, the discoverer, was the first guarantee of its superior excellence its own unequalled merit has since established for it a world-wide celebrity. Dr. Gregory has for years been at the head of the Medical Faculty in London, and twice President of the London College of Physicians and Surgeons.

These Bitters are compounded of carefully selected roots of a fine tonic character, and the choicest brands of French Brandies, making them an agreeable and palatable stimulant, as well as a healthful appetizer. So generally are their merits admitted that they are always to be found in every respectable Saloon, Hotel, and among the stores of every steamer or packet ship.

E. LAMLIN & CO. 131 Clay street,
Are the Sole Manufacturers and Dealers in this admirable tonic in California, and

MESSRS. G. RENAUD & CO.
Are their Agents in Sacramento.

Orders addressed to either of these firms will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount made to dealers.
ap3 E. LAMLIN & CO., 131 Clay Street.

HEBREW SCHOOL.
INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious Instruction of our Children, under the superintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for children of both sexes. It is kept at

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SCHOOL HOURS:

For the Senior Class—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
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For the Junior Class—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
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The School is free to all. Only those who are able are expected to pay a moderate charge, fixed by the committee.

Parents and Guardians are seriously urged not to neglect the duty incumbent upon them, and the opportunity offered. ap3tf

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H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
No. 111 Sacramento Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery, opposite the Mail Steamship Co's Office, **SAN FRANCISCO,**
Henry Breslauer, } {Morris Elgutter, {A. Morris.
may 1

MARK SHELDON & CO.—
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Domestic Foreign Provisions,
No. 93 Front st, San Francisco.
—OFFER FOR SALE—

250 kegs Butter;
100 cases Fresh Butter;
200 cases Jewell, Harrison & Co's Lard;
200 cases Oregon Lard;
75 cases Oregon Hams;
80 cases Oregon Bacon;
50 cases Oregon Shoulders. ml3 1m

California Butter, Cheese & Eggs.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED THE STORE,
No. 136 WASHINGTON STREET,
(Three doors above Washington Market,)
In connection with his STALL, 51 Washington market, expressly for the sale of
Fresh Butter, Eggs & cheese.

GROCERS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, Steamboats, and the Trade will always find Butter and Cheese fresh from the various Dairies in the State. The up-country trade can be furnished in any quantity, ready packed in 5, 10 and 25 pound packages, in cases ready for shipment. If preferred, parties can select the Butter fresh from the dairies and have it packed to order.

All packages with the label of the subscriber, will be guaranteed.

HORACE GUSHEE,
139 Washington Street, and
mh27tf 51 Washington Market.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
German, French, English,
AND
AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,
Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Accordeons, Cutlery, Hosiery, Playing Cards, etc.,
No. 83 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JORBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &C.
No. 83 Battery Street, near Sacramento.
N. B.—A. LEVY is authorised to transact all business for the above establishment. ap17tf

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R. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Dealers in Domestic and Foreign
COAL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Billingham Bay, Red Ash,
Cumberland, West Hartley,
Lackawana, Sydney, &c.,
Constantly on hand.
68 Clay Street, below Front,
RICHARD L. ROBERTSON, } SAN FRANCISCO.
HOMER B. HAWKINS. }

☞ Coal delivered to any part of the City, or shipped for the Country, without extra charge. ap3tf

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B. L. BRANDT,
PAINTER,
Corner Sacramento and Battery sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.

—TO—

PANAMA

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall.

For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

J. L. STEPHENS,

CAPTAIN PEARSON.....COMMANDER.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,

On Friday, June 5, 1857, at 12 M.

☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

may 23

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBER 1, 1856.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE. Capt. E. A POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE,
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT,
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLE.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA. Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE COLUSI and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets

ap3 SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

T. J. L. SMILEY. GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALES ROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS ap3

H. M. NEWHALL, HENRY GREGORY.

NEWHALL & GREGORY,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

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R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

S. L. JONES.....AUCTIONEER.

JONES & BENDIXEN,

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, Nos. 61 and 63 California street, three doors from Front.

OUT-DOOR and SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the city.

Consigned Goods covered "pro rata" by

FIRE INSURANCE.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments for Sale at Auction.

A CARD—Mr. F. Fox will solicit Consignments for our House generally, and will have an interest in all business which he may influence thereto.

ap3 S. L. JONES & CO.

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cloaks, &c. &c.

No. 81 California St.,

One door from the Corner of Battery,

A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, SAN FRANCISCO.

JOSEPH SIMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

133 CLAY ST., Room 8, up stairs,

ap17 SAN FRANCISCO.

HUGH McCONNELL,

MANUFACTURING CUTLER,

Surgical and Dental Instrument Maker,

Jackson St., between Dupont and Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. McCONNELL, after twenty-two years practice, will make to order every variety of Instruments, Trusses, etc., etc., as follows:—

Surgical Instruments, Dental do., Veterinary Surgeons' do., Barbers' Shears, Upholsterers' Needles, and Ladies' Pinking Irons.

Trusses made to order, and warranted to fit with ease and comfort to the wearer.

Steamboat and Ship Cutlery repaired at the shortest notice.

Rasoirs et ciseaux repasses et repolis avec le plus gran soin.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to Grinding and Polishing in the Jobbing Department particularly for Barbers' Razors and Scissors.

Moderate charges for repairing. ap8

J. W. CHERRY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTER,

No 156 CLAY STREET, NEAR KEARNY ST., SAN FRANCISCO

m6 1m

LANG & SPORBORG,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,

Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO,

ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Unity Fire Insurance Association,

OF LONDON.

OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY, Merchant street near Battery.

£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000 Capital.

Brick and Stone Buildings, and Merchandise, Insured on favorable terms.

The undersigned are authorized to settle claims for losses without delay. DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO., ap3 Agents.

FIRE! FIRE!!

SIMS & FRASER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fire-proof Doors and Shutters,

BANK VAULTS, GRATING, BALCONIES, RAILING, Etc., Etc.,

OREGON STREET, NEAR FRONT,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship, Steamboat, Sawmill, and all kinds of Blacksmithing done to order.

ap17—3m

JOHN SCHMIDT, HERMAN HADELER.

SCHMIDT & HADELER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

PRESERVES, CONFECTIONERIES,

NUTS, ETC. ETC.

No. 134 CLAY STREET,

(Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite the Merchants' Exchange,) San Francisco.

Orders from the Country punctually executed.

mh27-3m

HURGREN & SHINDLER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C.,

No. 169 Jackson street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CABINET MAKING AND TURNING,

SHOW CASES

CRIBS, CRADLES and BEDSTEADS, a large assortment on hand and made to order.

Newels, and Balusters, Table, Counter and Desk Legs, for sale or turned at short notice

mh27tf

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the very Lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Monniaes, &c.

Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

PAINTS,

Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,

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We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest Stock in the City, and sell at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89 Oregon Street.

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UHLFELDER & CAHN,

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IMPORTERS AND JUBBERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

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UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURNISHER, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies for shipment to the Atlantic States.

N. B.—Charges moderate. JAMES H. WINGATE, 161 Sacramento street, south side, ap3 Office of Coroner and City Sexton.

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant.

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

ml3-tf

FIRST QUALITY OF CAMPHENE,

BURNING FLUID,

Sperm, Lard and Polar Oils, Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE DIETZ & CO.

Office 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

The late improvements in our CAMPHENE and OIL WORKS enable us to manufacture a superior article of Camphene and Oil, which we can sell at less prices than any other manufacturer in the State.

We have constantly on hand desirable packages for shipping to the country or mines.

All goods shipped or delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

N. B.—Wholesale Dealers in Turpentine and 95 per cent. Alcohol. ap3

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb 3

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

---

J. SOLOMON,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER

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MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

☞ Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

DR. H. AUSTIN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

175 WASHINGTON STREET,

Next door to the Marble Building, between Montgomery and Kearny sts.

☞ All operations skillfully performed, and at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Advice gratis.

S. MORGENSTERN,

PACIFIC CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

Corner Pacific and Front Streets.

☞ Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices. feb20

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MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER

—OF—

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 165 Commercial Street,

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.

Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.

ja30—3m

BOYSEN BROTHERS,

HATTERS,

No. 159 KEARNY STREET,

(Between Clay and Commercial,)

OFFER FOR SALE

Moleskin Hats, city made, for $7 each.

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GEORGE SUNDER,

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Hats, Caps, Hatters' Stock Patent Shirts,

GLOVES, CANES, UMBRELLAS,

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NO. 84 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

BLUMENTHAL & HIRSCH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CHINA GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

Britannia and Plated Ware,

CUTLERY AND LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 152 Kearny Street,

In F. Argenti's Brick Building, corner of Commercial St.,

—AND—

149 & 151 Clay St., 2 doors below Montgomery.

Martin A. Blumenthal, Adolph Hirsch. SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the Interior or Coast Trade.

BERNARD, DENNERY & CO.,

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CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA,

Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

No. 180 Kearny Street,

Orders executed with care and dispatch. ap3

R. KRAMBACH,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,

CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ELLERY'S

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE.

E. ELLERY has just received Thirty Thousand Pages of MUSIC, which he is selling cheap. He has always on hand a great variety of

BOOKS,

(IN ALL LANGUAGES:)

Law, Medical, Agricultural, Mechanical, Theological, Spiritual, Liberal.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

—ALSO—

STANDARD AND MINOR DRAMA, SONG BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS too numerous to mention.

A lot of ENGRAVINGS for Studies and Designs or Portfolios, Portable Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c. Novels, Magazines, Stationery, Playing Cards, &c.

Books bought sold or exchanged.

☞ Come everybody and examine, at the ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE, 162 Washington street, above Montgomery street.

N. B. Wholesale and Retail. jan15-3m2p

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FANCY, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods,

Ladies' Boots & Shoes & Millinery Goods

No. 93 and 95 California Street.

This store will be closed on Saturdays. Purchasers and those desiring to examine the stock, will please call on Friday, or upon the first day of the week. ap3

M. DUKES,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

Imported Segars & Tobacco,

No. 144 Washington Street,

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L. DINKELSPIEL. V. SIMON.

SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY, &c. &c.

No. 79 California Street,

Corner of Battery and California Streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

MORIZET

Maltese Cross Champagne.

J. C. MORIZET, RHEIMS.

H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proprietors, Messrs. DE ST. MARGAUX & Co., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB,

ap3 **No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Street.**

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt have no more gods but me.
2. Before no idol bow thy knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain;
4. Nor dare the Sabbath day profane.
5. Give both thy parents honor due.
6. Take heed that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean;
8. Nor steal, though thou art poor and mean;
9. Nor make a wilful lie, nor love it.
10. What is thy neighbor's, dare not covet.

The Orphan Girl.

I HAVE no mother! for she died
When I was very young
But still her memory roud my heart
Like morning mists has hung.

They tell me of an angel form,
That watched me while I slept,
And of a soft and gentle hand
That wiped the tears I wept:

And that same hand that held my own,
When I began to walk:
The joy that sparkled in her eyes
When first I tried to talk.

They say the mother's heart is pleased
When infant charms expand;
I wonder if she thinks of me
In that bright, happy land.

I know she is in heaven now,
That holy place of rest;
For she was always good to all,—
The good alone are blest.

I remember, too, when I was ill,
She kissed my burning brow;
The tear that fell upon my cheek,
I think I feel it now.

And I have got some little books,
She thaught me how to spell;
The chiding or the kiss she gave
I still remember well.

And then she usek to kneel with me,
And teach me how to pray,
And raise my little hands to heaven,
And tell me what to say.

Oh mother, mother! in my heart
Thy image still shall be,
And I will hope in heaven at last
That I may meet with thee.

Enigma.

I am composed of 42 letters—

My 13, 9, 26, 15, 39, 22, 31, 35, 27, 25 is the capital city of one of the U. S.
My 10, 3, 41, 29, 36, 20, 7, 30, 12, 9 is a street in San Francico, Cal.
My 34, 25, 1, 39 is a state of the Union.
My 22, 3, 15, 32, 6, 20, 33, 37 is a county in California.
My 6, 2, 12, 38, 9, 24, 42, 41, 6, 18, 29, 37 is a city in Pennsylvania.
My 13, 16, 28, 17, 20, 16, 27 is an article of a Gentleman's Wardrobe.
My 1, 39, 14, 8, 21 is that which is indispensable to animal life.
My 40, 31, 3, 16, 4, 5, 19, 16, 41 is an adjective which many ladies would have applied to them.
My 11, 16, 22, 6, 18, 7, 42, 23 is a county in Tennessee.

My whole is that which all preachers would have impressed on the minds of their hearers. (ANSWER NEXT WEEK.)

As long as mankind shall continue to bestow more liberal applause on their destroyers than on their benefactors, thirst for miltary glory will ever be the vice of the most axalted characters.—*Gibbons.*

THE FAMILY.

Address to Mothers.

Of all the affection rooted in the human heart, the love of a mothor is the deepest, the most disinterested and the most enduring; this feeling is as universal as man,—and the source so deep that only the eye of Him who impressed it can fathom it. "Can a woman forget her suckling child, that she should not have compassion on the son to whom she gave birth?" Oh, the love of a mother! She will cheerfully wear herself out to alleviate the suffering of a single child. Time and distance do nothing towards relinquishing the eternal flame that kindles in her heart. Her offspring may scatter to the four quarters of the globe, but neither rivers, mountains nor seas can unloose the bonds of maternal love to her childrdn.

Now, why has God planted this *deep*, this *unquenchable, irrepressible* love for her offspring, in the mother's heart? Does he do any thing in vain? Did he ever rear a mountain, or hollow out the basin for the great waters, or even leave the impression of his hand anywhere in nature—much more on the heart—unless that hand was guided by infinite wisdom? No,—he had a design in all this, and a design worthy of himself. All do not see it,—all do not feel it. The Indian mother who hangs her infant to the bow of the tree, and sings her wood-song while the winds rock it,—thinks no further than to rear up her child to be a warrior or a hunter;—the African mother who carries her infant on her back to her daily toil, may think no further than that he may be a slave under a kind master; and many a mother claiming high intelligence and refinement, thinks no further than to rear up her child to share and enjoy wealth, pleasures, notice and distinctions. With what pride does she gaze upon her little daughter, hoping she shall yet see her excite the admiration of the bright circle! How will her heart doat, when that infant boy shall stand the first in the university, the first in his profession, and among the first in the nation! As such mothers bend over their children in all the tenderness of maternal love and solicitude, they have no conception of the design of God in creating that feeling which looks down into the future, and lives in posterity. May we not fear there are too many who profess to believe in God and in an immortality, who, day by day, go no further in their views than merely to train up their children for earth? I do hope there are none of this description who will read these pages; but if there are not, my readers will be very few, or very uncommon indeed.

What are correct views on this subject? Why is a love so deep, planted in the bosom of the mother, that no language can describe it? You have seen the child die, and heard the lamentations of the father. The wailings of David over his son, still ring in our ears; but the sorrows of the bereaved mother are too deep for wailing. You never hear *her* voice on such an occasion. Nature has given her no means by which to convey the agony of her sorrows! Why has God created this love in her heart?

I will try to tell you. It is because he commits to her first, constant and immediate keeping, a treasure too important to be entrusted to a love that can be measured! When he gives to the mother a child, what does he do? He has made a new creation; he has created a MIND, which is to think, and feel, to live, grow and expand—forever!—a mind, which is to act on other minds, and influence their destiny for eternity,—a mind which is to be a vessel into which blessings or woes are to be pured,—and from which blessings or woes are to flow upon other minds forever! A new spirit is placed under the care of that mother, which is surely to track its way in the eternal world, and in its train carry joy or misery—not for a day, or an age, or while a world lasts, but while ten thousand worlds fall away into nothing, and then it is only in the dawn of its being. Who would think it a small charge, were a young sun committed to her charge, which would shine as our sun does, and give light, and warmth, and heat, and uncounted blessings, if properly reared: but which, if not properly reared, would be a curse forever to hang up in the heavens, pouring woe and death upon the generations of the earth! But know ye, that yonder infant in the cradle is a spirit which will live, when perhaps that sun has done shining; and will be felt in the universe ages after his light is extinguished—will be a greater blessing than the brightest sun that ever shone, or a heavier curse than the sun would be, if every ray of his light were a poisoned arrow.

This is the reason why so deep a love is centred in the bosom of her to whom this immortal spirit is first committed. It would not do to trust it to the cool calculations of one who could stop to measure her affections;—no!—such a spirit must first be placed in the hands of one whose love is too deep for measurement.

Here, then, I take my stand; and here I feel the real dignity of the mother to begin—for God hath committed to her hands the keeping and the moulding of a spirit which may forever rise up in glory and in light. Never, this side of eternity, will the influence of the mother of moses be known—who so trained up a child and so emplanted religious impressions upon his soul, that probably the crown and kingdom of Egypt could not tempt him from the service of God—the great end for which he was created! You say that you cannot expect your child to become a Moses. True—nor did she expect this. But when you see a little boy walking the street, who dare say that he may not become a man, and become a blessing in his day and generation? Recollect that our whole existence on earth is but a childhood; the manhood of the soul is in the next world, where the spirit of that child, redeemed and glorified, shall shine as the sun in the firmament forever and ever, and shall scatter blessings as widely. Oh! if we were to do all that we ever do *for God*, in THIS life, my heart would sink at the probability of our doing little or nothing; but when I recollect that heaven is to be our home,—infinite the space in which we may move, and everlasting ages the period in which we may act, with a nature unwearied day or night, who can tell the greatness of the destiny of such a spirit, or the work of rearing it up for God? Blessed be his name, he hath created in the mother's heart a love that can receive such a charge, and looking to him for assistance, can train up that child; and through patience, and tears, and prayers, will at last see it rise up and become "a star of day."

"We cannot," said a mother to me as she held her infant in her arms, "*we* cannot go to Congress; we cannot stand in the pulpit; we cannot be known, we must toil at home?"

"Cannot go to Congress!" Aye,—but if God had planted the same deep love of her country in woman's heart, that he has for her child, he would have committed to her hands the petty interests of politics and of time; but no—he has committed to her hands the future destiny of nations and of empires—all that we hold dear on earth, and what is more, the interests of the soul when time shall be no more. Oh, mother! do not mourn over your lot—that the distinctions of earth are not yours,—that the honors of men are not yours,—you have interests committed to your hands too sacred to be polluted by being mingled with the honors of this world. Do not grieve in secret, at times, that the inscrutable wisdom of god has assigned you an inferior station, made your will, in many respects, subject to that of another, and made your glory to consist in bowing in meekness while you drink the bitterest cup which humanity knows,—your children will bless and honor you more and more as they leave your roof, till they gather round your grave as the most sacred spot on earth, and God will reward you most abundantly. He will remember the sorrows which your heart could tell to none but Him.

(To be Continued.)

DIED.

On Friday, 22d inst., the infant daughter of Isaac and Rika Harris.

On the 23d inst., Mr. Louis Ochs, of this city.

At Nevada, on the 8th inst., of typhoid fever, Mrs. Barbare, wife of Mr Jacob Rapeport.

She was snatched away by the inexorable hand of death, at the early age of twenty-eight, leaving an affectionate husband to bewail his irreparable loss.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

School Notice.

Dear children, you will attend at the office, 133 Clay street, on Saturday and Sunday as usual.

The children will attend on the two holy days at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Restore the Books.

We again have to call the attention of parents and children to restore the BOOKS to the Hebrew School, particularly the Catechisms, which are all distributed, without our having another supply yet, from the East.

THE JEWISH MESSENGER.—Orders for this weekly, edited under the supervision of the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York, at two dollars per annum, will be received at our office, 133 Clay Street.

THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,
—AND—
THE DEBORAH IN GERMAN,
JEWISH NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHED BY Drs. Wise and Lilienthal, of Cincinnati. The above periodicals will be supplied by mail, or otherwise, at the price of $3 per year, for the Israelite, and $4 for both, in one wrapper. Apply to the publisher of the *Weekly Gleaner*, San Francisco. ap3

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

☞ This Society will hold their regular meeting at the Hall of "Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.
SIMON CRANER, Secretary. may1

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

ap24 M. L. PINCUS, Secretary.

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

General Collector.

JOSEPH J. LABATT, long a resident of San Francisco, solicits Accounts, Bills, &c. for Collection.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Jesse Seligman, cor Battery and California sts.
" Seigmund T. Meyer & Co., 62 California st.
" Steinhart, Bachman & Co., 62 Sacramento st.
Dr. Crane, (Dentist,) 187 Clay st.
Dr. Gautier California street.
Messrs. Harmon & Labatt, Att'ys at Law, 101 Merch't st,
Can always be found at the office of the *Weekly Gleaner*, or at 101 Merchant street. may 22

Removal.

ELIAS WOOLF, the MOHEL, has removed to 115 Pine street, two doors above Montgomery. He hopes fully to merit the confidence of those who may be pleased to avail themselves of his services. may28

M. M. LEWIS,
Pioneer Watchmaker & Jeweler,
No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTS JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimens Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block. may28